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Just as the certainty of Bryan's election becomes more apparent, silver goes climbing up. It has been worth 65 cents an ounce in London for some days.

This time the republicans offer the wage-workers a full dinner pail, next time they will offer them a full trough and the next time they will tell them to root hog or die.

"I say that those who are following the occupations of peace and industry are vastly superior to those whose profession is the killing of their fellow men."—Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor.

Cari Schurz, in a speech in the United States senate in 1872, made the best reply that ever has been made to the phrase: "My country right or wrong." He said: "Our country right or wrong—when right to be kept right, when wrong to be put right."

There was an error in last week's Independent caused by the dropping out of one word. The item should have read: Compared with 1896, the republican vote in Vermont fell off 10 per cent and the democratic vote increased 16 per cent. The word "increased" was left out.

In West Virginia, in the confines of Kanawha county alone, 1,299 citizens who voted for McKinley have made affidavit that they intend to vote for Bryan this time. The republican papers in that part of the state are denouncing the notaries public before whom the affidavits were made in the most unmeasured terms.

In the republican papers which published Roosevelt's acceptance letter very great variations occur in the text—so great that it is impossible to believe that they were accidental. The Bee leaves off the part of the quotation from Jefferson containing the word "citizens" and in many ways changes the text from the way it appears in some other papers. What will these imperialists do next?

The newspapers report that the clergymen turn out to greet Roosevelt and shake hands with him. That is the way they used to do when the great orators went through the country denouncing the "black republicans" whose principal argument was: "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" There were clergymen then who sympathized with liberty and there are some now who do, but because a clergyman advocates imperialism and the shooting of Christians into the Philippines and Chinamen, it is no proof that it is the Divine will to extend Christianity in that way.

A writer in the Old Degenerate is very much displeased with the author of a novelette which appeared in one of the recent magazines, because certain characters, supposed to be connected with the best society in New York, didn't know where Lincoln was and wanted to know if any Indians or buffalo were to be seen thereabouts. Perhaps those New Yorkers had seen a copy or two of the State Journal, and if they had they would be justified in supposing that the community that would support such a paper was situated among wild Indians or Fiji Islanders, for nowhere else in any civilized community can such a publication be found.

It is only within the last few days that any of the great dailies have had a word of protest against the inhuman cruelties enacted in China by the allied troops. The Independent denounced them from the very first. So far the only papers that have protested are Bryan papers. That was to be expected. Those editors who have calmly scanned the news from the Philippines, read of the slaughter of whole villages and called it "advancing civilization" could not be expected to denounce the murder of women and children in China. The Buffalo Times remarks: "In general the progress of the allied forces has been marked by incidents which constitute a wide departure from the rules of civilized warfare." We should say that it did.

ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE

Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is devoted almost exclusively to defending McKinley against the charge of imperialism. He says:

"The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the 'consent of the governed' doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common sense grounds in the new territory; and he rallied at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, 'though it is acknowledged that our new citizens are as yet incapable of self-government as children, yet some can not bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment.'"

The search after an indorsement for the McKinley policy among the writings of Jefferson has been exhaustive, and while the above quotation is only part of one sentence, it is the best that could be found. But to make it apply to the policy of McKinley it does need the change of a word, and without that change, it does not apply at all. To make it come into line, it should read: "Though it is acknowledged that our new 'subjects' are as incapable of self-government as children," etc. Neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. McKinley ever proposed to make the Philippines "citizens."

The effort to make the McKinley policy seem in accordance with the policy adopted towards the Indians, as was pointed out in The Independent a few weeks ago, cannot succeed. There is no parallel between them at all. Jefferson bought the country from Napoleon. But all that he ever claimed to buy was a quit claim deed from that arch imperialist. The inhabitants of the land were acknowledged to be the rightful owners of the soil—not only of that portion that they actually occupied, but of the whole country. They were, while only savages, acknowledged by Jefferson and the presidents who have succeeded him to be independent, or semi-independent nations. Congress never attempted to pass any laws to govern them. The land that we took from them was always bought from them and not from Napoleon. We acknowledged that they were nations and have made over 400 treaties with them. That we usually swindled them in the making of treaties and in the price that we paid them for the land is true. But the governmental policy which has always been followed toward the Indian tribes of this country is not in any particular similar to that which McKinley has followed toward the Filipinos. There is a similarity between the policy adopted toward the Sultan of Sulu, but none whatever to that in regard to the Filipinos. McKinley sent an army officer to make a treaty with the Sultan, just as has often been done with Indian tribes. By that act he recognized the government of the Sultan just as we have always recognized the government of the Indian tribes. But with regard to the Filipinos he declared that they are subject to the authority of the United States without asking their consent or making any treaty with them.

The declared policy of the United States since the beginning has been to finally make the Indians citizens, as the Severalty bill says, "with all the rights, privileges and immunities of any other citizen." That is not the policy of McKinley toward the Filipinos and he dare not proclaim such a policy for there is not one voter in the whole United States, except some who desire to import cheap Asiatic labor, who is in favor of such a policy. It is a lamentable thing to say, but every honest man must acknowledge that the presentation to the people of a statement that the annexation of contiguous territory which was intended to be carved into states and the citizens thereof to have full representation in our government by their votes, and the annexation of far distant islands of the sea, whose inhabitants are never to become citizens and never have any voice in our government, is one and the same thing, is a deliberate attempt to deceive the American people. When Theodore Roosevelt said: "The parallel between what Jefferson did in Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact," he stated a falsehood. It is not possible that a man of his general information could not know that it was a falsehood when he made the statement.

Mr. Roosevelt may excuse himself by stating that this "is only politics." But those who still have some regard for the moral law will not accept that as a justifiable excuse.

LET US DO IT.

The curse of republican rule has its illustration in the cities of Lincoln and Omaha. Both cities, according to the census, have greatly decreased in population during the last ten years. The Graham administration in Lincoln and the electing of a mayor in Omaha who had been indicted on seventy-two counts for stealing, were enough to drive every decent man who could possibly get away out of both places and prevent any others from coming in. The state under the pop-

ulist rule has prospered, while the cities which have been under the control of the republicans have retrograded. The greatest curse that rests upon Lincoln today is its narrow, vicious, malignant republican majority. There will never be prosperity until it is overthrown in both county and city. There will never be a better time to accomplish such a reformation than in the coming election. There is no valid reason why Lincoln, with its many state and private institutions which bring annually into it hundreds of thousands of dollars should not grow instead of decrease in population. It would grow if it were not for the intolerance and malignity of the governing power. The men who run the city would much rather see it decay than that it should be filled up with intelligent, pushing, hustling reformers, who would have city ownership of telephones, gas, electric lights and a cheap, rapid and efficient street car service. If further decadence is to be stopped, this republican majority must be wiped out. Now is a good time to do it. The county outside of city is fusion and for advancement. It is the city republican majority that brings ruin and disaster. It can be knocked out. Let us do it.

JOHN HAY—EXUVIAE

Several days before it was published in any other paper, The Independent printed the fact that John Hay, for some time secretary of state to President McKinley, was not so sick as had been represented, but had been invited to take a vacation so that the administration by the aid of Secretary Root might get hold of the tangled threads of diplomacy and find out "where we are at." It is now plainly stated in several of the great New York dailies.

Hay had been such an Anglophile that there was serious danger that all the rest of the nations would combine against us. Prominent men who had always acted with the republican party had become frightened and Senator Burrows in his now celebrated speech, it was found was only giving voice to a very large and influential portion of the party. There is no doubt now that that speech was made by the senator upon the advice of McKinley.

Let us see what the diplomacy of Hay has resulted in. It worked up a war with the Filipinos engaging 65,000 troops and stripping the country of every available trooper and battery. It ceded to Great Britain a large slice of valuable gold-bearing American territory in Alaska without compensation. It revived the dead and buried Bulwer-Clayton treaty and gave to England all the benefits of an Isthmian canal which was to be built wholly with American money. It betrayed the confidence of the Porto Ricans and made them subjects and not citizens as had been promised by General Miles. It has made the South American republics, which had always trusted us, suspicious, fearing that their turn for annexation might come next. It made such arrangements with all the European powers that it was impossible for any of them to aid the South African republics. It had gotten this country so tangled up in China with its affiliation with Great Britain that there was danger of a prolonged war over there. And finally it brought this country into such contempt, both at home and abroad, that it was thought necessary for Hay to get sick, and he got sick, left Washington and permitted other men to take hold who were not such blind admirers of everything English as to get uncoiled in every transaction in which this country had any part.

There is no doubt that McKinley approved of everything that Hay did at the time it was done and much of it was done according to the president's directions. Now that the result is becoming a great factor in the overthrow of McKinley himself, he does just as he did with Sherman and Alger. John Hay is simply another scale of the exuviae of this administration.

The republicans declaimed about the terrible result of the coinage of silver under the Sherman act and said that the coinage of silver must be stopped or everlasting ruin to the country would be the result. McKinley now brags that he has been coining two million silver dollars a month for some time—the same amount that was coined under the Sherman act—and says that we have more money in circulation than ever before. The poor mallet heads must get muddled over this state of affairs when they think of it—that is if ever they do think.

The goldites of the east are trying to play the same old game that they played in 1896. In every business letter they write they put in a note to the effect that business is good and is likely to continue so if Bryan is defeated, but if he is elected we are sure to have the same old times we had under Cleveland. As Bryan fought Cleveland's policy with might and main and the republicans supported it, how they can come to the conclusion that the election of Bryan will establish the Cleveland policy is another of those things that no pop can find out.

BLIGHT OF REPUBLICANISM.

The disgrace and loss inflicted on this state by the republican majority in Lancaster county will never be fully rectified until the present generation of degenerates who rule the city and county have passed off the stage of existence. They are a curse that this community must endure until their span of life is ended. There is nothing in them but spite, malice and hatred. For the sake of being vengeful and vindictive they will do what they can to ruin their own city. There is not a generous impulse in the whole lot. Take the matter of the awful disaster that befell the city of Galveston—a disaster not equalled in the whole country. Not a move was made by any one in authority to render any assistance. There is not a city of the size and importance of Lincoln in the whole United States whose officials did not do something, save Lincoln. These officials were too busy running up and down the streets shouting that Bryan was a traitor and a demagogue, to give any thought to suffering and death among their fellow men. Republicans run this city. At the state house where the populists are in power, the governor took action immediately. But the Lincoln city council and mayor had not a word even of sympathy, much less material aid to offer.

On the cars over in Indiana the other day a gentleman said to the editor of The Independent: "That city of Lincoln is a queer place. Partisanship seems to blind the inhabitants to their own interests. In my town we have a United States senator. We are proud of the fact. Although I believe his political principles are most pernicious, I point out his residence to strangers and tell pleasant things of his personal life among us. I was in Lincoln the other day. I went there to see Bryan. In the hotels and on the streets I heard the most disgraceful remarks made about him. A presidential candidate for the second time of one of the great parties ought to be a big thing for any city or town, but the way the people of Lincoln act, they make it an injury to them. Many men who had the kindest feelings for Lincoln come away from there feeling very bitter. They will never say a good word for the town while they live. They will tell their friends that it is a good place—to keep away from."

THE POPS ARE THANKFUL.

The Independent never fails to acknowledge a favor. Notwithstanding that the State Journal has for ten years almost daily spewed forth its vituperation and abuse upon every man, no matter how honest and upright he might be, who called himself a populist, The Independent will not refuse to duly acknowledge a great service that that paper has done the populist party and in the name of the party return its thanks. For several days it has kept standing at the head of its editorial columns the following extract from a speech by W. J. Bryan: "If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—W. J. Bryan, at Knoxville, September 16, 1896.

Nothing that Mr. Bryan ever said will have a greater tendency to hold every populist vote or make an enthusiastic fighting pop out of every private in the ranks than that quotation.

In another column and in another way it gives the populist party a big boost. It makes a fierce defense of the Standard Oil trust and ridicules the efforts of Attorney General Smyth to bring it to justice. There has been nothing published that will be a better vote-getter for the populist party than that article. For both of these favors The Independent returns hearty thanks.

AS SOON AS THE NEWSPAPERS BEGAN TO COMMENT UPON THE EXTRAORDINARY AMOUNT OF INSANITY AMONG OUR SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE CENSOR BLUE-PENCILLED ALL THAT SORT OF NEWS AND WE HAVE HEARD NOTHING FURTHER ABOUT IT FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS. BUT WHEN A PROMINENT OFFICER GOES INSANE AND RUNS AMUCK, IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE TO SUPPRESS IT. HERE IS A SPECIMEN THAT APPEARED IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES:

"Manila.—Adjutant General, Washington: Charles McQueston, captain Fourth United States Infantry, died yesterday, Mangonone, Bacoor, Cavite province, 8:30 evening, result from gunshot wound caused by private soldier. Captain McQueston in a fit of temporary insanity attacked men of company. Shot one or more and was shot himself in self-defense. Further particulars when received."

be raving mad. The most enthusiastic pop never dreamed of such rapid advancement of populist principles.

That democratic platform boldly begins its list of state issues with the declaration: "We condemn the corporate combination known as the Ice Trust." Compare that with lies that the State Journal has been printing about the way a resolution was treated in that convention denouncing the Ice Trust. We defy mankind to point to any publication that was ever issued that will compare in infamy with the organ of the republican party that is located here in Lincoln. It devoted nearly a whole column of its editorial page September 15 to telling how that convention sat down upon and even refused to be allowed to read a resolution condemning the Ice Trust.

That platform also demands the election of United States senators by the people and a complete separation of the public schools from all political influences. The fact is, that it is almost wholly a populist platform, adopted in a state which four years ago looked upon populism as the vain imaginings of lunatics.

The work of Mr. Hearst in flying to the relief of the homeless and destitute citizens of Galveston will command the admiration of the world. As soon as the news was made known of the awful disaster, he started a special train from the home of each of his great newspapers—one from the Examiner at San Francisco, one from the Journal at New York and one from the American at Chicago, loaded down with medicines and delicacies for the sick and wounded and with doctors and trained nurses. More than that, he announced that he would take care of the helpless and orphaned babies and children and telegraphed orders to Galveston to rush the work of finding a place where they could be sheltered and cared for. The trains were started the moment that they could be made up and nurses and doctors could be secured to administer to the wants of the stricken people. The promptitude of the action was as much to be commended as the donation of the great amount of money necessary. Here is something that rises above the sordid motives that govern so much of the conduct of the rich men of New York and will be told in memory of Mr. Hearst long after the memory of many of the millionaires of that city has rotted into oblivion.

W. T. Stead sized up McKinley more accurately than any other newspaper man in the whole world. Writing from Rome, November 21, 1898, he said in speaking of the sentiment of Rome: "They do not believe in the least in the disinterestedness of the American war of liberation. The American declarations are almost universally derided as a hideous example of a worse than English hypocrisy. The friends of America wring their hands in unaffected grief over the fall of the United States under the temptation of territorial expansion. Her enemies can shoot out the lip and shriek in derision over what they regard as the unmistakable demonstration which the demands for the Philippines affords, of American insincerity, American bad faith and American ambition. 'We told you so!' they exclaim. 'That is what the unctious rectitude of the Anglo-Saxon always ends in. He always begins by calling heaven to witness his unselfish desire to help his neighbors, but he always ends by stealing their spoons!'"

A NEW SCHEME

The Independent has received the following letter telling how men start national banks without any capital. A rumor has been current to that effect. If the comptroller wants to go into collusion with the bankers, of course it can be done. They will do almost anything down at Washington that a national banker asks them to do. Whether this thing has been done or not The Independent does not know. The letter is as follows: "It is reported in a confidential way that national banks can start somewhat easier than the common people suppose. Responsible business men of the Mark Hanna breed can arrange with the comptroller of the currency for \$100,000 of bonds on the installment plan (that is, it has been done). Mr. Comptroller will advance \$10,000 in bonds. Mr. Business Man takes the currency to the full amount of the bonds, goes home, organizes a bank with \$100,000 capital, signs up the promises to pay and is in the banking business. Deposits come in and by the time his sixty days are up he can pay for his first installment and receive a second one and so on. Do you know anything about that way of banking?"

A gentleman of national reputation and undoubted veracity came into The Independent office at the beginning of the week and said that he had just come through Chicago. While there he saw Joe Parker, the national chairman of the McKinley assistant populists, come out of Mark Hanna's headquarters. There has never been an infamy in politics quite so vile as that which Joe Parker heads and directs. Here in this state his managers are trying to steal the name of populist with which to serve Mark Hanna.

SAVING IS MAKING.

In The Independent each week appears the advertisements of all the leading commercial houses in Lincoln and throughout the country generally. Every large mail order house in Nebraska has an advertisement in its columns. These institutions have goods of all kinds for sale and are not afraid to make public the prices which they ask. Our readers will find it profitable to read the advertisements each week and in most instances they will be able to make a very considerable saving when compared with the price asked by local dealers. When writing our advertisers do not fail to mention the fact that you saw the advertisement in The Independent. The merchant is always pleased to know the influence through which he secures a new or prospective patron, and we are pleased to have the credit for securing the customer. Write for catalogues and price lists—it only costs you a postal card and will probably save you dollars.

There is a very great difference in the cost of issuing a six-column, eight-page paper, four pages set up at home and four pages of plates, and a seven-column paper all set up at home and the greater part of it original matter. This is the difference in The Independent now and The Independent a year ago. The old subscribers have generously helped in this evolution, not only with constant words of cheer, but by much hard work done in extending the circulation among their neighbors and friends. However, there are a few who have made no response—have even failed to pay up their back dues. The fire and the new machinery by which the paper is now issued have cost a great deal of money and to keep the paper up to its present standard the management makes an earnest appeal to all in arrears to pay up at once. There may be a few who are not really able to send the money at present—they will not be pressed—but all those who are able should respond at once. The enlargement of the paper makes an increased expenditure necessary every day in the year.

The national debt has been increased in the last five years \$482,000,000 and interest-bearing bonds for that amount have been issued. The republicans call that prosperity. Everyone who goes into debt feels prosperous while he is spending and enjoying borrowed money. After the money is spent, he is not so prosperous. Especially is that so if he has spent the money and it makes no returns, but is gone forever. That is just what this government has done. The money has gone to pay the expenses of war—gone never to be returned. The interest burden and pay day will not seem so prosperous. Do you suppose that you could get a mullet head to think of these things? Well hardly.

The two ex-presidents of which the United States can boast at the present time, both seem to be in a very tight place. Harrison will not say a word in the advocacy of McKinley and Cleveland says he don't know what to do. Ex-presidents are likely to go at a discount hereafter if they are of the sort that we now have.

Several judges who have long presided over criminal courts have lately called attention to the increase in crimes of the most violent character. Crimes of this sort are becoming prevalent in all parts of the country. Young men and even boys arm themselves and start shooting and looting in a way never heard of before in these states except in the roughest border communities. Some of these judges have attributed this outbreak of crime to the stories of slaughter constantly reported from day to day in the newspapers under the name of war. This

From Abraham Lincoln to Mark Hanna

LINCOLN REPUBLICANISM.

"No man is good enough to govern another."

"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."—A. Lincoln.

From republican platform of 1860: "Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the federal constitution, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions." This plank is a reiteration of the platform of four years previous, which also says: "It is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions that we restore the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson." It further declares that "polygamy and slavery are twin relics of barbarism," and that the "highwayman's plea" that "might makes right" is "in every respect unworthy the American diplomacy and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction."

wholesale bloodshed has a demoralizing effect upon the whole citizenship. It is probable that the matter will grow still worse.

Even the very best of the republican orators who have spoken so far in this state seem hampered and handicapped so that they have no freedom of utterance. The poor fellows have an awful hard time of it. The best that they can do is to call Bryan a demagogue and a traitor, after which they try to prove that the constitution does not follow the flag. When they tackle that proposition they have the hardest job of all, but they hammer away at it with all their might.

It can no longer be doubted that the allied troops have slain ten innocent persons in China for every one that was killed by the boxers. The proof is overwhelming. Yet there has not been a word of protest from any great paper or magazine in the whole of the United States or Great Britain. If the common people do not rise up in their might and force a change of policy, the world will be hurled back into the dark ages. The increase of violent crimes is everywhere apparent. If this imperialistic tendency is not checked, soon every man will have to go armed and defend his person and property with deadly weapons.

HARDY'S COLUMN

A King in Heaven—Manila and Pekin—Roosevelt and the Dollar—We Are Gaining—The Rough Rider in North Dakota—That Woman—The Iron Men—What Working Men Think—The Coal Strike—A Word to Farmers.

A Sunday school teacher was talking to her class of small boys about heaven. "I don't want to go to heaven," said a little boy of four. "Why," said the teacher. "Because they have a king there and I am a Bryan boy and don't want any king or emperor in mine. A president is good enough for me and Bryan."

If it was right and patriotic to hold the Filipinos and their territory after Dewey took Manila, why not take and hold a part of China after taking Pekin?

Roosevelt says the republicans have made the dollar worth a hundred cents. Who but the republicans made the silver dollar worth less than a hundred cents. President Hayes vetoed the bill for commencing to coin the silver dollar and congress passed it over his veto. There is no doubt that Hayes was secretly pledged to the gold bugs before his election and so was McKinley.

We will only have to gain, upon the republicans, about half as much all through the states as we have in Vermont and Maine, to knock McKinley clear out of the box. So get your Bryan kindlings ready, boys, for we are going to have a Bryan bonfire the third day after election.

Roosevelt told the people of Dakota last week that it would degrade our nation to start two independent republics, Cuba and the Philippines. We mean, as other nations or we will lose our prestige. We now have a high standing among nations and to let those two peoples start a government of their own would throw a wet blanket over every empire and kingdom on earth. Away with such foolishness or words to that effect.

The iron men are complaining there is not so much iron bought as there should be, that the production is greater than the demand. Let them sell as cheap here as they do in Europe and Asia. They are now shipping 5,000 miles and selling it much cheaper than they will to the American consumer. Take off the tariff then they will sell as cheap at home as they do anywhere in the world.

It is estimated that 250,000 coal-diggers are on a strike for higher wages and more just in treatment. Since all the coal companies went into a trust they think they can put up the price of coal without putting up the wages of the coal-diggers, can charge double cost on powder and

M'KINLEY REPUBLICANISM.

"Probably the most striking example of the advantages accruing to the population from a government supplied by experience and people of other blood and clime is in the case of India."

"Having shown that colonization or control of a comparatively unorganized and badly governed country by an experienced and intelligent country and government (i. e. government by force) results advantageously to the people so governed, it is proper to now consider whether it gives advantage to the people of the governing country."

"It has already been shown that the holding of colonies (government by force) is advantageous to the country controlling them."—Republican campaign text book, pages 133-134, 137.

"But lasting peace came to Algiers through the French conquest as it will come to the Philippines through our refusal to abandon the islands (through our conquest—government by force)."

"So Russia has advanced over Turkestan (conquered her people and governs them by force) and brought peace in her trail."—Roosevelt's speech at St. Paul, July 17, 1900.

"The conquest of India by England has benefited the conquered people and everyone else."—Roosevelt in "Life of Benton," page 231, edition of 1898.

When one governs another it is an empire. If the voters of this country declare for the government of Porto Rico and the Philippines by the Federal government, the Republic of the United States will be changed to an Empire.